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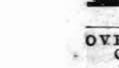

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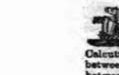

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Carte de Visite Albums, very neat and handsome. For 20, 30, and 60 portraits Rs. 7½ to		15 0
Drawing Pins. Per dozen		0 8

24, Meadow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
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HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.
The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, On demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a title is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March; 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—France, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*
THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above-mentioned places, as also on the principal Continental Europe and Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight .....2s. 0d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Demand .....1s. 11¾d. ,,
On France 6 months sight...frs. 2·56 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do.... ,, 2·53 ,, ,,
On Demand.... ,, 2·50 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,388 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
,, 4 do.	1s.	11½d.	
,, 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
,, 1 do.	1s.	11½d.	
,, On demand	1s.	11¾d.	
Circular Notes	1s.	11d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 3rd August 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-early Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	175 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	70 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	95 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	50 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	145 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	158 prem.
Royal Bank of India	25	.....	7 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,200 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share.	Rs. 12,400 p. sh.
Hydearlie Press Co.	4,000	350 per share.	Rs. 7,900 pm. p. share.
Education Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	350 per share.	Rs. 19,000 prem.
Do. B "	5,000	.....	Rs. 9,000 "
Free Press Co.	250	.....	Rs. 1,500 "
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Bombay Press Co.	500	.....	Rs. 1,200 p. sh.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockjee Pittygh Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 150 Prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 250 Prem.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	3	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 22,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disc.
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....	Rs. 600 Perm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		101
" Loan 1835-36		93¼
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	300
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	231
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208
Bar Silver	"	106½
Gold Leaf	"	16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool	(Cotton)	£1 10s. 0d.	to £2 0s. 0d.
"	(Seed)	£1 10s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d.
To London	(Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d.	to £3 0s. 0d.
"	(Seed)	£2 7s. 6d.	to £2 10s. 0d.
To China		No offers.	
To Clyde			
To Hull			
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18.	

(PRICES CURRENT (3rd August 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	480 to 481
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	480 to 481
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	480 to 481
New Oomrawutee	"	440 to 442
New Compta	"	458 to 460
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	535 to 540
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	440 to 442
New Veersval	"	430 to 435
New Khandeish	"	410 to 415
New Poratchee	"	458 to 460
New Acoote	"	459 to 462
New Mangalore	"	458 to 460
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		6-14 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	35 to 36
Niger	"	36 to 37
	"	27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Aug. 3	Sea Park	Bell	London, 18 April.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Sea Park*, from London.—Revd. T. Horsfall, and lady; and Mr. D. C. McDowell.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Thomas Hamlin*, W. H. Menzies, bound to Madras.
Ship *Godfrey*, F. Houssors, bound to Karrachee.
Ship *Neptune's Car*, J. D. Kirby, bound to Calcutta.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
P. and O. Co's Steamer *Benares*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Sydney Eggers*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 3RD AUGUST 1863.

For London.

City of Glasgow.—20 casks Aloes, 49 cwt., F. Chambers; 250 bales Cotton, 750 cwt., Bomanjee Framjee Cama; 52 bales Cuskhus Roots, 130 cwt., Johnson and Co.

Defiance.—500 bundles Linseed, 650 cwt., Malljee Ruttonsey; 1 case Haberdazery, 1 case Embskirts, Grey and Co.; 86 bags Coffee, 128 cwt., Ralli Brothers; 80 cases Gum, 237½ cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

For Liverpool.

Floating Light.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Roysee Lalljee.

Dalkeith.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Kessowjee Bowanjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Sea Queen.—Half bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

British India.—253 bales Cotton, 885½ cwt., Currumchund Pemchund.

Sirocco.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Calcutta.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Kessowjee Bowanjee; 12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Roognath Budreenath; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Kessowjee Chuttoor; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Queen of the East.—80 bales Cotton, 240 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass; 30 bales Cottoo, 105 cwt., Luckoo Tezpall; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 2 cases Furniture; 1 case Chitta's Skins, Martin, Young and Co.; 22 bales Cotton, 77 cwt., Jaitha Punjoo; 55 bales Cotton, 282½ cwt., Damodhur Treecumjee.

John Lyon.—200 packages Cloves, 240 cwt., Manockjee and Pittamber; 523 bundles Coir Yarn, 122 cwt., Vithaldass Balmuckundass; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ Robert Frith and Co.; 68 packages Munjeets, 106 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy.

Southern Belle.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Enderjee Narronjee; 280 bales Cotton, 980 cwt., M. and P. B. Cola and Co.; 530 bundles Rape Seed, 265 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.

Morning Light.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Damodar Treecumjee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Govind Hurry; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Leuchars.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hunsraz Currumsey; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Tulsidas Nursecdass; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Mooljee Dewjee; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Nunoo Venaycek; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Muthooradass Vussonjee 53 bales Wool, 159 cwt., Cullianjee Ludha.

Grefen Berg.—55 bales Cotton, 92½ cwt., Rama Raysee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Chugunbhoy Munsoorbhoy; 250 bales Cotton, 825 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Ranjee Jaitha; 100 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 120 bags Rapeseed, 180 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co

Empire of Peace.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Vussonjee Narronjee and Co.; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Hemraz Arjoon; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Pragjee Jewraz; 22 bales Cotton, 77 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur.

Star of Brunswick.—215 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Muthooradass Vussonjee.

Thetis.—7 bales Cotton, 24½ cwt., Premjee Wookerda.

Mary Shard.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.

England.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Poonsey Veljee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar.*—502 pieces E. Teeth, Fazulmahomed Dama; 63 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Allabdinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; half chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, J. Abram; 21½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Munjee and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Souruzmul Heerachund; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazul Mahomed Essz and Co.; 16½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazulbhoy Golam Hoosein; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Framjee Cowasjee and Co.; 100 packages Cloves, 122½ cwt., Visram Ebram and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Essack and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Esmail Hubib.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL—July 27, P. and O. S. N. Company's Steam Ship *Bengal*, C. F. Henry, from Calcutta 23rd July.

DEPARTURES.—July 28, Ship *Viscount Sandon*, E. Hughes, to Liverpool.

Do. Ship, *Hiawatha*, J. Flendt, to Ganjam.

Military.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 3.

Stevens, Lieut. G. S., Staff Corps, and Adjutant 21st Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Fuller, Captain J. A., R. E., on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—AUGUST 3RD, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

I. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at 11 A. M. at the Godown of Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee under Messrs Brown, Clough & Co's Office, opposite to the shop of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, to inspect and report upon 40 Hhds. of Pale Ale, and 17 Hhds. of Porter. On the completion of the above duty the Committee will proceed to examine 75 Hhds. of Ale and 25 of Porter tendered by Messrs. Forbes and Co. and which are stored in their Godowns.

The usual tasters from the 103rd Regiment will also attend, conveyance being provided for them by the Commissariat.

President.—Captain Weir, 103rd Regiment.

Members.—Two Subalterns 103rd Regiment.

2. A Preliminary Examination Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow, at 11 A. M. at the Mess-room, 18th Regiment N. I., to examine Lieut. Hennell of that Regiment, in the Hindoostanee language, previous to his appearing before the General Examination Committee:—

The Interpreter 103rd Regiment.
The Interpretor 18th Regiment N. I.
The Interpreter 21st Regiment N. I.
The Senior to sit as President.

3. The Committee, of which Captain De Vitre, 103rd Regiment, is President, is dissolved.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—
Lieut. T. Reeves, 103rd Regiment, from 7th August to 5th September 1863, on privilege leave to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 1st Aug. 1863.

Gunner and Acting Laboratory man John Hannay, attached to the Ordnance Department, is, at his own request, allowed to rejoin F Battery 18th Brigade at Kirkee.

With the sanction of Government, Conductor H. Newman, Ordnance Department, is granted the Invalid pension of his rank Rupees 30-7-0 per month

Mrs. Buckley, Acting Schoolmistress to the 3rd Dragoon Guards, is appointed provisionally a 3rd Class Army Schoolmistress with effect from this date.

The undermentioned Officer has passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Sindee. Interpretere. Test.

Lieut. A. J. Daig, Staff Corps, Adjutant 30th Regiment N. I. or Jacob's Rifles.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Upper Colabs, on the 3rd August, Mrs. Middleton, of a son.

At the Adawlut, Rutnagiree, on the 30th July, the wife of Arthur Travers Crawford, Esq., C.S., of a son.

At No. 5, Russell Street, on the 22nd July, the wife of F. H. McLaughlin, Esq., C.S., of a son.

At Madras, on the 28th July, the wife of Mr. F. H. Ignatio, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 20th July, at his quarters, Royal Barracks, Fort William, Lieut. Digby Fairfield, R. A.

At the Penitentiary, on the 25th July, Hannah Owen, aged 48 years 2 months and 19 days.

Letters to the Editor.

A FLOATING HOSPITAL IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

SIR,—Permit me through the columns of your Journal to ask "More Suggestions" who appeared in the *Times of India*" of this date, what suggestions does he think he has made in his letter. He says that our Medical Practitioners who attend to the wants of the shipping,—I suppose he means afford medical aid to the shipping,—might probably throw some light on the subject of a public hospital afloat. But he forgets that should measures be taken to convert the *Ajdaha* into an hospital ship, these gentlemen as far as I can see, will have nothing to do with the matter, as the management will rest entirely with the Government, which more or less will be similar to the conversion of the *Bentinck* into a floating hospital at Calcutta; though the scheme did not take in Bombay many years ago, that is no reason why it should fail of success in the present day. At Hong Kong there are no less than three floating hospitals, the harbour there and that of Bombay, are very much alike, and therefore failing is out of the question, I think. My opinion is that the *Ajdaha* cannot answer a better purpose, consequent on abolition of the Indian Navy, and I think nautical men should be thankful to "Suggestion" of the *Times* of the 1st inst. for introducing such a very good idea.

I should like to know, under what presumption, "More Suggestions" entertains the hope, that "Suggestion" might probably throw some light on the subject of retaining some of the seamen and Engineers of the Indian Navy; because an individual writes to a public paper, and states that a certain ship, which it is intended to make into a Church, will better answer the purposes of an hospital, it cannot be presumed on that account that he should be acquainted with subjects, which apparently at the present time are Government secrets.

I now come to the most interesting part of his letter, the third para, from the truly Junius-like spirit assumed in it by him. The establishment of the Bombay Marine has been a movement in which many heads, stuffed with politics, have agreed, and their conclusion has been seconded by members of the Government of India as well as the Home Government. The use of the newly started service cannot as yet be estimated, as there has not been time, while the expense involves is on a very reduced scale indeed. However, true it may be, that it becomes the duty of all loyal subjects to notice any drain on the public purse, I am afraid that the loyalty, which this correspondent would display on this occasion is rather premature, as his statement that the Bombay Marine bids fair to become a drain on the public purse appears to be unfounded. The great mistake of abolishing the Indian Navy is beginning to be felt already, and before the proper time arrives, when the uses of the new service can be fairly tested; let us in true loyalty to the Heads of the Government here and at Home, refrain from hazarding a hasty, and may be, a regretted opinion.—Yours obediently,

A. B. M. C.

Bombay, 3rd August 1863.

CHLORODYNE AND BRANDY.

SIR,—Some people in Bombay, when pretty well through the work of the day find the want of a prop in the shape of a peg, and they take it. Will any of your medical readers inform the public through your columns, whether a dose of chlorodyne would answer as well as a peg?—Yours,

ADOLPHUS.

Sporting.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

Regulations for marking at practices or matches; with the number of targets and how they should be colored at each range.

(N. B.—The strictest attention required to the "Red Flag." Regulation III.)

The following regulations are to be observed by all members of the Rifle Association practising at the butts at all *matches*; all arrangements would any questions that may arise will be settled by a special committee:—

I. The shots that strike the target are to be denoted by flags of different colours raised above the butt. These flags, together with the number of points fixed as the value of the shots, are as follows:

Shots.	*Flags.*	*Value in points*
Outer	White or yellow	1
Centre	Dark blue	2
Bull's eye	Red and White	3
Ricochet	Red flag waved in front of the butt	R
R Miss		0

when a miss is made, either high, low, right or left it is, to be indicated by a red flag from the marker's butt.

II. Ricochets, or shots which strike the ground before hitting the target, are to be signalled by waving the red flag twice and fro in front of the target, and are to be counted as misses but noted in the register by the letter R.

III. The signal for danger, or "cease firing," is in all cases to be a *red flag*. This will be hoisted whenever it is necessary to cease firing to reoiler the targets, or for any other purpose. No man is on any account to leave the marker's butt until the "cease fire" has been sounded, or the danger flag raised at the firing point in answer to the danger signal. The flag is always to be kept up as long as the markers are out of the butt, or any person is in the line of range. Whenever the "cease fire" is sounded from the firing point, it is to be immediately answered from the marker's butt by raising the danger flag; and, in like manner, the "commence firing" is to be answered by lowering it.

IV. Whenever a shot strikes to the right, the flag denoting its value is to be inclined to the right, and *vice versa*. When the shot strikes high the flag is to be raised as high as possible, and when low it is only to be raised high enough to be easily visible above the butt.

V. The bullet will be found to make a very distinct mark on striking the face of the target, so that the correct position of each shot is easily seen at a short distance. Whenever a bullet strikes the target, so that the circumference of the mark made by it cut within the outer edge of the bulls eye or centre, such shot is to be counted, in all practices, as hitting the bull's eye or centre, as the case may be. No shot is to be counted where the mark of the bullet, part or whole, is not seen on the face of the target.

VI. The marker in the butt is responsible for the correct signals being given to the several shots which strike the target; he will also keep a memorandum of each shot fired under the head of bull's eyes, centres, outers, ricochets, and misses. This will facilitate the marking, and ensure every shot receiving the correct signal.

VII. For distances up to 200 yards the size of the target will be 4 feet, by 6 feet having a bull's eye 8 inches square painted black, and a centre 2 feet square.

At 300, 400 and 500 yards the size of the target will be 8 feet, by 6 feet, having a black bull's eye 2 feet square, and a centre 4 feet square.

At 600, 700, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, the size of the target will be 12 feet by 6 feet, having a black bull's eye 3 feet square, and a centre 6 feet square.

VIII. General Hay's definition of a *bona fide* Enfield rifle of the Government pattern 1853.

Bore..... 577 inches.

Barrel..... Length 39 inches. Weight, 4 lbs. 4 oz. to 4 lbs. 6 oz. 3 in number. Depth ·014 if uniform, or ·005 to ·015 if progressive.

Grooves..... Breadth ·262. One turn in 6 feet 6 inches.

Pull off or Trigger..... 7 to 8 lbs. reduced to 6 lbs. by byelaw (N. R. A.) and therefore admitted.

Sights..... Of the ordinary description. Foresights, strong, the cross section nearly triangular, top sloping slightly towards muzzle, the base not weakened by undercutting.

"The weight of almost all the barrels I have from time to time weighed has been 4 lbs. 4 oz., but I have given a margin of 2 oz. to be on the safe side."

The ammunition of course will be uniform, viz. that of the Government.

IX. These regulations are necessary to prevent misunderstanding. It is requested that no one will interfere in any way with the arrangements on the ground, and it is especially prohibited for any one to go in or the markers butts or the targets. Men will be placed at convenient and safe distances to keep the range clear of passengers and others likely to pass, and the raising of the red flag is a signal to "cease firing" that must be instantly obeyed.

A. H. CURTIS, Major,
Director Rifle Association W. I.

Bombay, 11th July 1863.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 9th August 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

PENANG MAILS.

The Mails for PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per Steamer "ARRATOON APCAR," will be closed TO-DAY, the 4th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M.

Letters, &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage which must be prepaid.

SCINDE MAILS.

The mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussora per steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bagla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *viâ* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 27TH JULY TO THE 2ND AUGUST (inclusive) 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer, corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Anemometer (Vide No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in inches.
July 27	29.631	29.565	79.1	84.6	77.0	79.5	None.	0.04
" 28	29.639	29.589	79.0	85.0	76.4	79.0	"	0.05
" 29	29.693	29.658	78.8	81.4	76.2	76.9	"	1.02
" 30	29.698	29.627	78.4	83.4	76.4	79.2	"	0.10
" 31	29.668	29.619	78.8	81.2	76.2	77.8	"	0.35
Aug. 1	29.716	29.685	79.3	85.5	76.5	79.5	"	0.15
" 2			Sunday.					None.

July 27.—Densely clouded with nimbi; slight rain.
" 28.—Overcast; light rain.
" 29.—Overcast; showers of rain occasionally.
" 30.—Overcast; light rain.
" 31.—Do. do.
Aug. 1.—Overcast; smart shower of rain at 8 A.M.

CALENDAR——AUGUST 1863.

Last Qr.	Thursday	6d. 2h.	56.41m. P.M.
New Moon	Friday	14d. 6h.	53 9m. P.M.
First Qr.	Saturday	22d. 11h.	10.7m. A.M.
Full Moon	Saturday	29d. 1h.	46.1m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	4	Twilight ends at 7.53	5 39	6 33	2 22	2 44	
Wed.	5	Oyster season commences.	5 39	6 32	3 3	3 24	
Thur.	6	Transfiguration of our Lord.	5 39	6 32	3 46	4 11	
Fri.	7	Named Jesus.	5 39	6 31	4 36	5 2	
Sat.	8	Mercury rises at 6.7.	5 40	6 31	5 33	6 11	
Sun.	9	10th Sun. after Trinity.	5 40	6 30	6 50	7 30	
Mon.	10	St. Lawrence, M.	5 41	6 30	8 10	8 46	

Date 1st August. Time—0h. 3m. 10s.

Tuesday 4th.—British troops landed in Java, 1811.
Wednesday 5th.—Capture of Cabool, 1840.—Ghuzan taken, 1840.—The Telegraphic cable successfully laid between Great Britain and America, 1858.
Thursday 6th.—Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.—Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of York, born, 1844.—Sir James Jejeebhoy created a Baronet, 1857.
Friday 7th.—Napoleon sailed for St. Helena, 1815.—Queen Caroline died, 1821.—The Ashantees defeated, 1826.
Saturday 8th.—Storm of the Pettah of Ahmednugger, 1806.—Batavia taken, 1811. Canning died, 1827.—The *Great Eastern* Completed 1859.
Sunday 9th.—Bands taken, 1810.—The Hungarian defeated by Haynau, 1849.
Monday 10th.—Scindia defeated by the English, 1803.—Hurricane at Barbadoes, 1831.

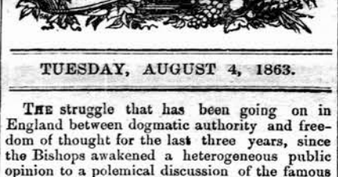
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of Undelivered Messages on the 2nd Aug. 1863.

From Poona, to Mr. Wells, Cochin Mr. Obeadiah Tachy, Barcote Market, Indore, Jeokissondass Jogeiram, Poona E. Meckenzie.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 17	KURRACHEE	July 25
AGRA	July 25	LAHORE	July 22
ALLAHABAD	July 16	LONDON	July 3
ALEXANDRIA	June 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 10	MADRAS	July 29
BANGALORE	July 28	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	July 25	MEERUT	July 24
CALCUTTA	July 24	OUDH	July 25
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 11
CEYLON	July 2	PENANG	June 23
DELHI	July 23	RANGOON	June 26
FRANCE	July 3	SUEZ	July 12
HONGKONG	June 29	SINGAPORE	June 21



TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1863.

THE struggle that has been going on in England between dogmatic authority and freedom of thought for the last three years, since the Bishops awakened a heterogeneous public opinion to a polemical discussion of the famous *Essays and Reviews*, has of late been, to some extent, communicated to our neighbours across the Channel. But the conditions of such controversies are very different in France to what they are in England. The French public in any general way, pay little attention to them, and leave the battle to be waged by the clergy, and the literary freethinking class, without taking much interest in the matter. In some respects there is an advantage in such a course, at least there is an advantage to the cause of truth, in any controversy where there is knowledge and intelligence displayed by the controversialists on both sides, whichever party may triumph. But free discussion in France on moral and religious questions now fares badly, and has degenerated nearly as much as free political discussion, under the debasing influences of the second, and "lower Empire." The Bishop of Orleans, M. Dupanloup, has recently in a fierce polemic, attacked the philosophical opinions of M. Littré, the well known disciple of Comte, and the popular expounder of his philosophy, together with M. Renan,—whose lectures at the Academy on Jewish History startled even French hearers,—M. Taine, Maury, and by sundry oblique insinuations the famed *Revue des Deux Mondes*, undoubtedly the ablest periodical going. The *Revue des Deux Mondes*, is at present the sole medium, through which the leading intellects in France are enabled to promulgate their opinions and even in the *Revue*, as elsewhere, any attempt at bold political discussion is almost impossible. The attack on the writers in the *Revue* by the Bishop of Orleans, has called forth from Eugene Forcade, the writer of the lucid and masterly summaries of passing events which appear in it every fortnight, some very happy remarks on the temper and spirit displayed by the Bishop, in the course of which, he takes occasion to say that the conduct of M. Dupanloup contrasted disadvantageously with that of the Bishop of Oxford and other English Bishops, who had at least attacked openly and in fair fight, the writers in *Essays and Reviews*. In his brief remarks on these controversies, M. Forcade incidentally refers to Sir George Lewis, and in a few sentences, characterised by that point and felicity of expression for which good French writers are so remarkable, describes more accurately, and shows a truer apprehension of, the mental characteristics of this lamented writer and statesman, than we have met with in any of the numerous eulogies that have been pronounced on him in England. After speaking of certain philosophical tendencies in France, M. Forcade says:—

"It is not only in France, that this combination has shown itself: it is to be observed above all in England. An English statesman who has just died, Sir George Lewis, a man of exact, rational and well balanced mind, if there ever was one, a man who had assimilated to himself all that is truly scientific in the works of modern Germany, while rejecting their presumptuous eccentricities, had equally drawn much from Auguste Comte. The name of this philosopher so little known among us, recurs constantly in the works of Sir George Lewis. We think that from the works of a school which claims to separate rigorously the domain of science from the domain of faith, while at the sametime extending incessantly the rights of science—there might be found for religion a better part, than that of seeking for eccentric propositions, and grounds for reprobation against particular men. These men, even when they are mistaken, have a right to the indulgence of their assailants, not only from their strength, but from their disinterestedness and sincerity of spirit."

The foregoing passage introducing the name of Sir George Lewis in connexion with present philosophical tendencies in France, is incorrect in attributing so much influence to the writings of M. Comte on the speculations of Lewis, and as to the extent of reference in the works of the latter, to those of the former. Comte's ideas and propositions of method and classification in the sciences have been approved of, and have found acceptance with, several writers who otherwise think rather meanly of his philosophical speculations and his *positivisme*. In truth Sir George Lewis, who certainly was far more of a critic than a thinker, was more influenced by the writings of Bentham, and the able men amongst his disciples, such as the elder Mill, (the historian of India), Austin and others; his studies were mainly within the province of jurisprudence, politics, history in its critical phase, and classics,—branches of study in which M. Comte's speculations have been but of poor account. In the passage which follows, M. Forcade's remarks, bating a few little inaccuracies, are as just and discriminating as they are neatly expressed.

"We have just mentioned Sir George Lewis. Sir George has been replaced as Secretary at War by Lord de Grey and Ripon; but his death leaves a void in English politics which no one appears to suspect on the Continent, and which will not easily be filled. Sir George Lewis had that kind of mind which is becoming very rare among statesmen at the present day. He had a vast and refined erudition. He was for some years chief editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. He wrote several books of historical criticism, of theoretical politics, and of pure erudition. When he was not minister, he occupied his leisure in examining and elucidating Greek manuscripts. A man of letters, and a statesman, he nevertheless did not possess brilliant qualities, either as a writer or an orator. He was neither a Macaulay, nor a Gladstone. His influence although not reaching the public directly, was nevertheless very great in the House of Commons, and especially in the Cabinet. Endowed with remarkable aptitude for administration, and equal to any thing, he was able by turns to be Minister of Finance, Minister of the Interior, and Minister of War. It was above all to the rare *ponderation* of his mind, that he owed the influence he exercised around him. His intellect was, if we may so speak, of a sceptical character; familiarised with all the daring flights of speculation, no boldness of idea shocked or alarmed him, nor found him intolerant, for he knew how to restore all to the measure of the real and the possible. It is said that in the present ministry he served especially as ballast to the capricious flights of Mr. Gladstone. A great part awaited him. The English are at this moment in a vein of Conservative opinions, and just now, as always, they mistrust brilliant men in politics. Party men of influence, when they considered what could be done if Lord Palmerston were lost to that moral dictatorship which is so willingly assigned to him, cast their eyes on Sir George Lewis. It was in him they saw the future Prime Minister and leader of the House of Commons. The chief Whigs preferred him to Mr. Gladstone; an important portion of the Tories preferred him to Mr. Disraeli. His death snatches from prudent politicians a leader upon whom they calculated, and thus renders the accession to power of the Tory party with its present chiefs, closer and more probable. For ourselves, we have a special reason for regretting Sir George Lewis, in the difficult phase which at the present moment disturbs the relations of the United States with England. We had observed that Sir George Lewis regarded the American question with much composure, and had acted usefully as a counterpoise on several occasions to the too partial tendencies manifested by some of his colleagues against the United States. The presence in the councils of England of a mind so firm in its moderation, could never have been more beneficial than at the present time."

A BILL introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Bouverie, which proposed to dispense with the declaration of conformity to the Liturgy of the Church of England, which is at present required by law, of Fellows and Tutors of Colleges, has been withdrawn, on reasons assigned which are very inadequate. There was, however, a short discussion on the occasion of its withdrawal of considerable interest. The Members for the two Universities, Sir William Heathcote, and Mr. Walpole, expressed thankfulness for the withdrawal though they shut their eyes to the fact, that 51 Members of Convocation in Oxford as against 182, were in favour of the bill, and 74 fellows and tutors at Cambridge, an actual majority it was said of Trinity and Christ's Colleges, petitioned in favour of the Bill. These gentlemen no doubt desired to get rid of the sting of Sir William Hamilton's famous sarcasm, "That in Schismatic England, a single sect excludes all others from the privileges of University instruction; while in Catholic Italy, even the academic chairs have not been closed against the heretic." The new member for the city of London, Mr. Goschen, in the course of a short but excellent speech made some remarks on the true function of Universities as sound as they were novel, in the midst of the twaddle uttered by other speakers on everyside of him.

Mr. Goschen regretted that a full and ample discussion of the Bill had not taken place, as he was sure it would have served the cause the right hon. gentleman had at heart, and assisted that large and strong party which really did exist in both the Universities, notwithstanding what had fallen from the right hon. gentleman the member of the University of Cambridge.

* * * * *

It could scarcely be pleaded that the repose of the Universities ought not to be disturbed, or if disturbed that it ought to be artificially maintained by excluding discussion. The

also the conviction could not be reversed. In the fourth place, it was objected that Section 167, under which the prisoner had been convicted, contemplated documents framed with intent to cause loss or injury to a *person*, whereas, in the present case the injury could not be to a particular person but merely to the public fund, and that the word person could not include Government, as was attempted to be done by the Session Judge. The word *person* gets a definition given to it in the Penal Code, and it is enacted that when a word is once defined in the code, it must be so understood throughout the code. In the 11th Section of the Code that word is made to include a company, or association whether incorporated or not. The Court thought that, if the East India Company had existed, it would have come within the word "person." Now, on the abolition of the Company, the whole of the public property and funds became vested in the Minister of the State. By that law the Minister of the State fully represents the property vested in him. He may be looked upon as corporate person or an individual. There are either corporations single or bodies corporate. The Court, therefore thought, the word "person" would include the Minister of the State, and thus the indictment would be sustained. The Court having thus disposed of the legal objections urged against the conviction, the Court after a very full consideration of all the circumstances came to the conclusion that, although they considered that sufficient evidence had not been adduced to prove guilty knowledge on the part of Hari Dadaji, they were quite satisfied that such evidence was strong against Wamon Amrit. The Court already saw from his own statement that he must have been cognisant when he framed that document that he was framing it incorrectly. It was impossible to conceive that the 5 men had been working as represented. Not one of those 5 men acknowledged being at work. If these men, then, were not employed on that work, and if Wamon Amrit was the person upon whose veracity and integrity Hari Dadaji was bound to rely, he must in the Court's opinion have knowingly framed that document in an incorrect manner, and he must have known that the framing of it would cause loss to Government. The natural inference was that he framed it for his own corrupt purposes, and the Court had no doubt that he did knowingly and fraudulently frame it in an incorrect manner, and that by so framing it had caused an injury to the state. The Court came to this conclusion after mature consideration, as in this case it became their duty, often an embarrassing one, to decide upon the difference of opinion between the Assessors and the Judge.—In this case the Judge, differing from the Assessors, found the prisoner guilty, and the Court *confirmed the conviction and sentence.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Monday, 3rd July 1863.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Vistnoosunker vs. *Tyebjee Bhoymeah and vice versa.*

This was a new trial of an action to recover the sum of fifty rupees, twenty-five being for damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff, by reason of defendant having caused two Purdasey sepoys to be put over plaintiff's stable door, rented of defendant and thereby preventing the use of his four horses and two carriages; the other twenty-five rupees was said to be for rent paid above agreement.

Mr. Cumroodin Tyebjee appeared for the defendant in the first action.

The plaintiff appeared in person.

His Honor informed the plaintiff, as he told him, he said, when he appeared before the full Court, that this trial would be confined entirely to a re-consideration of the item, of not using the carriages, as the question as to the rent would be considered final.

The amount claimed by the plaintiff in this case was, therefore, for the detention of his carriages and horses from the 25th to the 27th of June, being five days at five rupees per diem. The plaintiff in the action, when it was first tried, had been allowed compensation for three days at four rupees per day.

Mr. Tyebjee said the detention had only been for two days.

Several witnesses were called on behalf of the defendant, who proved that when a sum of sixty-two rupees were due and were about to be paid by the plaintiff, a sum of eight rupees were deducted on account of the detention of the carriages and horses, and they said also that the plaintiff had appeared perfectly satisfied. The plaintiff, however, declared that this eight rupees was not given him by Mr. Tyebjee as compensation but because he was a Brahmin. He had not been asked him for compensation but he would not give it.

The witnesses called by the plaintiff failed to give any preponderating influence to his case, as it then stood, but rather detracted than otherwise from it.

His Honor in summing up said it had been better if the plaintiff had been satisfied with the trial as it stood before, for he would then have retained the twelve rupees damages which were then awarded him. When the case came before the full Court, he (the Judge) did not personally know that any remuneration had been made on account of the detention of the carriages and horses, and then also had suggested to the Court, that a new trial might be granted, thinking a mistake might have been made as to the damages, but when Mr. Cumrodeen appeared he had advised him (the plaintiff) not to press to prove the rule. The plaintiff however had not taken his advice and the evidence is now entirely against him. It was strange too that he had never thought of bringing his action until one was brought against him. Verdict would therefore be for defendant.

His Honor then said, it appeared there was an action against him now, by the defendant in the above action.

Tyebjee Bhoymeah vs. *Vistnoosunker.*

This was to recover the sum of twenty rupees for rent. Mr. Tyebjee said that this arose out of the obstinacy and impudence of the plaintiff, in the foregoing case, he was quite willing not only to allow him to keep the twelve rupees, but to have remitted this also. Under the circumstances, however, he should go on with the case.

The facts were that the defendant had left the premises without giving a month's notice. The defendant had no plea to put in.

His Honor.—Mr. Cumrodeen do you wish to press the case?

Mr. Cumrodeen said he did. He should be most happy to place the money in the Poor box of the Police Court, when it was received, but the defendant had been a source of much trouble and annoyance to his father, who was very unwell and to himself, who had been twice brought to this Court, upon this frivolous matter. He considered therefore that the money would be more properly in the Poor box, than that the rent should be remitted to defendant.

Verdict for defendant.

Shivsunker Mulloojee vs. *Khoja Yeerjee Jewa.*

This was an action to recover the sum of two hundred rupees damages for trespass, in illegally erecting posts in the gully between defendant's and plaintiff's house situate at Nagdavee road, also in erecting over them a shed, and allowing the eaves of the roof thereof to project so far, as to cause the water from the defendant's house to fall over the wall of the plaintiff's house, and also in obstructing light and air from the said house, and breaking down by force the water spout of plaintiff's house, and erecting a wall towards the north of his (defendants) house and thus preventing the water of plaintiff's house from passing through the gully to the main drain.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Khundarao for the defendant.

This case was most perfectly uninteresting in every particular, except that it occupied the time of the first Judge for no less a period than four days, namely, on the 28th, 30th and 31st ultimo, and again to-day. The particulars of the action are contained in the summons and a tin model and ground plan of the houses or sheds were placed before the Court, but owing to their being a different version by each party, and the plans themselves being different, the entire trial seemed to be one continued run of cross-purposes during the examination of some two dozen witnesses.

His Honor summed up saying there would be a verdict for plaintiff, for the full amount claimed. This would have appear from the first, upon the admission of water falling from defendant's upon plaintiff's house, but as there were other trespasses complained of, it was necessary to go through the examination of the whole, he believed, some twenty-two or three of the witnesses. The evidence he said was disgraceful, as it was clear that he did not know how many of the witnesses had perjured themselves. It was a particularly certain case of trespass as to the water, and almost equally so in the obstruction of light and air to the plaintiff's dwelling, the others were very slight trespasses. After reviewing the entire of the evidence in this action, the Judge alluded again particularly to the unreliability of one portion of it which was with reference to a certain *necessary* out-building, which was attached to one portion of the premises, but which had, by the witnesses, been taken to almost every conceivable part of the building and concluded by saying that the witnesses of the plaintiff, were not so vascilating as the defendants, in which there were strong discrepancies, while the probabilities were all in favor of the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwanjee applied for costs.

His Honor.—Certainly.

Mr. Khundarao applied to have the verdict reduced to nominal damages, upon the removal of the trespasses.

His Honor.—Certainly *not*, I gave the plaintiff the best advice at an early stage of the proceedings, which he did not think fit to take. Had he taken my advice I might have acquiesced, but now it is too late to grant it.

Jodha Anunda, Motee Bhuga, Narayen Doorga and Vuna Futha vs. *J. Valladares.*

This was an action to recover the sum of one hundred and seventy-five rupees, on a promissory note, together with thirty-one rupees twelve annas interest, in all two hundred and six rupees twelve annas.

Defendant declared that he had given one hundred and fifty rupees to one Govind Caroba to pay to the Marwarree, Caroba having introduced him to him.

Motee Bhuga, one of the Marwarries, positively asserted he had only received twenty-five rupees from Caroba which was on the back of the note.

Caroba as positively deposed that he had paid the three monthly instalments, of fifty rupees each to the Marwarree, which he had received from Mr. Valladares.

His Honor told the defendant that he must give a verdict against him, but said the debt might be paid in instalments of fifty rupees per month, instead of the total amount at once.

BENGAL.

IT has been said, and with truth, that no Reporter on the Bengali Press has yet been appointed by Government. At the time we wrote on the question the Bengal Government had resolved, with the sanction of the Supreme Government and the approval of the Secretary of State, to create such an office, and had arranged to entrust the duty to the official Bengali Translator. The Lieutenant Governor had better publish the papers on the subject in the *Gazette*, which is too much of a farce at present.—*Friend of India, July* 23.

ON his arrival in London Mr. Macleod Wylie gave an interesting address in the house of the Hon. A. Kinnaird, on the progress made by India in the past ten years. While Mr. Wylie dwelt on the importance of encouraging the settlement of a proper class of Europeans and the evil done by "loafers" in India, he recommended a recurrence to a former rule, that the liberty to purchase land be limited by the condition that at least one-eighth of the soil be brought under culture within five years. He very properly urged the importance of a system of Registration for all India, and an attempt to give this will be made in the next Session of the Imperial Legislature. Sir John Lawrence corroborated Mr Wylie's statements. When he went out to India, it took him six weeks to travel from Calcutta to Delhi, now a journey of five or six days, and soon to be shorter still. Then large portions of the country through which he passed were lying waste; now nearly the whole line of route is a scene of culture, a succession of gardens. When the Punjab came under British dominion there was no such thing as a road in the country. Runjeet Singh only regarded roads as means to facilitate an enemy in getting at him. He travelled on an elephant, and had no need of roads; and he had no Courts of Justice, no gaols. If a criminal had money he mulcted him; if none, he cut off his nose, or his ears, or his arms. However much we might be enabled to do by moral influence, education, &c, there must be a backbone of material power, The Rev. Henry Venn warmly acknowledged the services rendered by Europeans in India to the cause of Missions. That no less, than 50,000*l.* was now contributed within India, was in itself, a great fact. Such meetings as these, however mistaken some of the facts and opinions may seem, can do only good. India courts discussion and enquiry by all classes, and by the governing classes most of all.—*Id.*

SIR Charles Trevelyan's budget has given universal satisfaction. Every one who takes any interest in India is remarking to his neighbour how singularly prosperous India is, and how buoyant are the finances, which not four years ago were supposed to be on the verge of bankruptcy. Sir Charles obtains great credit for his financial arrangements, and is universally applauded for having undertaken an office in which he has been able to make himself so useful in the greatest dependency of the greatest country under the sun. But it appears marvellous that, with so full an exchequer and with such magnificent prospects, there should be so much niggardliness in encouraging the construction of Railways by unguaranteed capital. What is wanted to make India great and flourishing beyond the most sanguine expectation is Roads, Railroads. Instead of haggling about a few hundred pounds a mile, why not at once rise superior to all the little crotchets of the local service, and at once offer £1500 a mile as a bonus for the construction of auxiliary roads, by unguaranteed capital, on the lines approved of by government, and which will not come in competition with existing lines. For, above all things, save us from the competition which has well nigh ruined our English lines. An appropriation of half a million sterling a year from the Indian Treasury, on this plan would give 500 miles a year and in ten years cover India with a network of Rails. The continental states generally give one-third the expense of the railways they do not guarantee. The subject is not unworthy of Sir Charles' consideration, more especially as I know he has an independent mind and a sound judgment.

It is a subject worthy of note that the last returns received here for passengers and traffic on the East India Railway Company, exhibit £19,090 a week, or more than a million sterling a year. Assuming one-half this sum to be required for working expenses, there is a regular return to the treasury of half a million sterling, which is equivalent to the guaranteed interest on ten millions. On this amount therefore there has ceased to be any further demand; and we shall soon have Lord Dalhousie's assertion verified, that the "Government will never be called on, after a line shall have been in full operation, to pay the interest guaranteed on the capital." The liberation of so large an amount of capital from the Government guarantee, leaves it at liberty to deal liberally with the question of encouraging other lines, without disturbing the finances of the state.

You will have heard that the East India Railway Company has just put forth the prospectus of a separate Company for making a loop line from Lukheeseri near Monghyr, on the Ganges, to the Barakur station, a distance of 120 miles, at a cost of £10,000 a mile without a guarantee. It will run through the Mungheer coal field and supply the Railroad, which is now exhausting itself of coal in the country, with cheap and excellent coal all the way up to Delhi. Of course, the traffic of the Gangetic valley which comes down to Monghyr will go over this new line instead of going round by Rajmahal. To the objection that it will be a competing line to the other, the answer is ready that the traffic on the roundabout line is so great that it must very shortly be doubled. In short any very serious accident would bring this question on with a vengeance, and it is better and cheaper to make this short line than to double the larger one. Then, again, the Great India Peninsular has launched another prospectus for a new Extension Company on the unguaranteed principle, for the construction of its own branch lines, beginning with one to Indore, at a cost of a million sterling. The great abundance of money at the present time, is one of the leading causes of these projects, and although there is a prospect that the market will soon become higher, yet it is manifest that the constant creation of capital is going on at such a rate that there will be no lack of money for projects that will pay, and I should not be surprised to find that before the lapse of a dozen years the sum expended on Indian Railways, guaranteed and unguaranteed, will exceed 100 crores of rupees. There you have one most plain and powerful reason why India has been placed under England. This redundancy of money has given birth to the most gigantic speculations, at the head of which is your late Chancellor of the Exchequer. But I must not forget to notice in particular the plan of a great Indian Hotel Company with a capital sufficient for the establishment of grand Hotels at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Allahabad, and wherever they are, or are not, wanted. It has substantial support, and there appears every probability of its floating.—*Friend of India, London Correspondent, M. July* 23.

WE are glad to find that the cause of female education is making progress in the district of Moorshedabad. Sometime ago a Girls' School was established at Lal Bag under the auspices of Rajah Prasanna Naraian Deb, and we have now the gratification to learn that on the 8th instant, another Girls' School was inaugurated at Berhampore.—*Indian Reformer, July* 24.

WE hear that all the regiments of Bengal Cavalry heretofore, and now maintained on the irregular system, are to be regularised, and turned into carabineers, lancers, &c., with arms appropriate to such corps; and we much fear that they will be spoiled by the process, as Native troops always are by getting too high a polish of European discipline. We apprehend that these Cavalrymen, when whirling about the carbines and lances, will find themselves very much in the position of the poor trumpeter in that splendid regiment of British dragoons, the Lahore Light Horse, who, when called to account for falling from his horse on parade, replyed in the Native language—"In one hand I' ve got my *trumpet*, in the other hand I have the bridle; the horse jump, how am I not to fall?" Before the mutinies many jump, how am I not to fall?" Before the mutinies many years ago, I remember having seen in the papers translated for the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, by Mr. Cope, and published in their journal. It is remarked with satisfaction that the seedlings now before the Meeting, are the produce of seeds from plants grown in the Society's Badamee Garden.

With reference to the numerous applications for seeds, received from Members of the Society who have not paid up their subscriptions, it was, at the suggestion of the *Joint Secretary*, and with reference to the custom of the Society in Calcutta—

RESOLVED,—That only those Members of the Society, who have paid up their subscriptions to the end of 1863, be considered entitled to their share of such kinds of seeds as they desire to have.

The *Joint Secretary* submitted subjoined abstract of work done in the Society's Garden, in June, 1863:—

33,766 feet dug one foot deep; 23,860 ditto trenched two feet deep; 3,400 ditto of earth cut and spread on grass plot; 80 Perches of Land sown with Forest tree, and shrub seeds.

2 Acres levelled for sowing grass, a quantity of vegetable seeds (of kinds) sown in pots.

The following communications were announced as having been received since the last Meeting:—

MISCELLANEOUS.

1*st*—From *R. H. Smith, Esq.*, Secretary Benares Divisional Agri-Horticultural Society, dated 30th June, intimating their desire to correspond with the Punjab Society, and to promote the interests of both Institutions by an indiscriminate exchange of seeds and plants.

RESOLVED.—That the proposition of the Benares Society be cordially responded to, and that parcels of all seeds, of which sufficient quantities are presented, be forwarded to Benares.

4*th*.—From *Dr. L. J. Stewart*, Civil Surgeon, Bijnore, dated 3rd July, mentioning that the Prophet's flower "Paygumber-ka-phool" (Asusebia *Echioides*) was properly a Siberian plant, but abounds in places Trans-Indus, especially near Peshawur. The Mahomedans have alleged that the three marks on the Corolla were caused by the Prophet's finger. Dr. Stewart further intimates his intention to communicate to the Society a paper, just completed, on a trip into Hazara, in 1859.

5*th*.—From the *General Secretary*, to D. F. McLeod, Esq., C.S., C.B., *Vice President* of the Society, dated 19th June:—

"You are aware that, to a certain extent, the valuable insect producing the Lakh and Lakh dye of commerce is indigenous to various parts of the Punjab, especially the N. W. extremity of the Baree Doab, zillah Goordashoor, and the S. W. parts of the Kangra zillah. There is some reason to believe that, at one time, the insect covered a larger space than it now occupies, and I have heard a popular rumour that the Sikh Government derived a revenue of one Lakh of rupees from the farm for the exclusive privilege to gather the Lakh. This is probably an exaggeration. But the subject is one full of interest, and should draw the special attention of the Society, and it is with this view I bring it to your notice. In the Central Provinces, where the insect exists on an extensive scale, it is propagated by artificial means, and grafted, as it were on the tree. It feeds chiefly, down there, on the Dhak (Butea *frondosa*) but in the Punjab it is, I believe exclusively found on the Ber (Rhamnus *Jujuba*), You may remember that, some two years ago, I mentioned to you that I had observed the insect to be spreading on Ber trees and bushes in this neighbourhood. I do not remember having seen any last year, but this year the insect has shewn itself in large quantities, considerable enough to make it worth the notice of parties to purchase the right to cut the branches on which the insects are found. I do myself the pleasure of submitting a small branch with the insect and its shell on it, as I dare say many Members of the Society have not seen this important produce in its raw-stage. I need not here mention how valuable is this insect; reference to the exports of Bengal show that thousands of maunds are sent to Europe, either as Lakh or dye, and its preparation is carried on to a large establishment in Calcutta, and in the Lower Province insect feeds chiefly on the Dhak. Why should experiments not be made for grafting it on this tree of which whole forests exist? I have heard that His Highness the Rajah of Kupoothulla has devoted some attention to the subject and introduced the insect from Oudh into his Dakh forest lands near Phugwara. I would propose that His Highness be asked, as a Member of the Society, obligingly to furnish us with information as to the mode he adopted for introducing the insect, and the success that has attended his endeavours? Perhaps the Society might be inclined to take further measures on this highly interesting subject."

RESOLVED—That the suggestion of the Secretary be carried out, and that His Highness the Rajah of Kupoorthulla be requested to afford all the information he may be inclined to contribute on the subject.

6*th*.—From *Dr. George Henderson*, Civil Surgeon, Shahpoor, dated 4th July, 1863.

"Your letter of May 21st arrived whilst I was absent in the Salt Range. The Plant you ask about is abundant at an elevation of 4 or 5,000 feet, and I shall secure seed for you some months hence. There is another plant worth cultivating called by the natives Chikery, (Buxus *Emarginatus?*) of which the wood is used for making combs; in both the wood and the leaves it resembles box-wood. I enclose a small specimen and shall send you some seed next July; I wish you could get me a seer or two of fresh bamboo seeds before the end of July; there is not a bamboo growing in the district though I have no doubt it would thrive in the Salt Range. [See letter below—*Secy.*] I have still about 100 plants of the Carob bean which have survived the hot winds, so I have good hopes of this climate suiting them, especially as young sheshums, sown at the same time, suffer much more from the heat. At a village called Lodi, in the Salt Range, I observed a Cyperaceous plant with Egyptian vegetables thriving though the elevation cannot be more than 3,000 feet. A stream of fresh water runs through the valley and has along its banks some enormous mulberry trees. I intend to try Silk there next year if I can get a man who understands the work to look after the worms. I think the Salt Range would be a good situation to grow hops, as the rains are very slight there compared with the hill stations. Some hop cuttings were got from Murree in April, but were dried up on arrival here.

The Kas seed will be ripe in two months hence, when I shall send you a larger supply."

7*th*.—From *the same*, dated 22nd June, 1863:—

"I have not a good specimen of the Chikree to send you, but I shall get one, and also some seed as soon as it is ripe. Mushrooms will be very abundant here in the rains: perhaps some spawn would be acceptable as I never heard of them being common in other parts of the Punjab. There are two edible sorts, one globular, which is found here in the rains; the other, exactly like an English mushroom, grows in February and March.

The Cotton seed you sent me was sown in April and has succeeded wonderfully; many of the plants are over three feet high, and six feet in circumference round the bush. Some Sea Island Cotton sown a few days before has been giving an early crop for some time. New Orleans seemed to thrive best; it has been in flower for a few days. The reason of the Sea Island giving an early crop, I believe to be that after frequent and regular watering, my mallee passed it over once or twice, and the check thus caused during the hot winds made it flower. I think an early crop might in this way be got from all second year's plants before the rains come on, if it would not weaken the plants too much. I lately visited some wells where I knew that Egyptian seed had been distributed; I was sorry to find that very little had germinated, and also that the plants were mixed with native Cotton; the Zemindars say, what is very true, that they cannot afford to try experiments; they know exactly the value of country Cotton, but had no experience of the American sorts. It seems to me that the best mode of securing a fair trial of American Cotton by the Zemindars, would be for Government or Local Committees to adopt the same method as Mr. Wightman does to supply seed known to be good, to stipulate for its being sown in a particular way, and to guarantee a certain amount per beegah, so that if the crop failed the Zemindars would not lose by it; if in each district 8 or 10 beeghas were thus grown, the natives would be able to judge for themselves as to the advantage of growing foreign Cotton. I sowed some New Orleans seed near a road leading to the Cutchery, and as I expected, the Zemindars often come to look at the plants, and ask me questions about the new Cotton.

As you recommend I shall try to secure the services of a Pathan for the silk worms. I see that the eggs of salmon are being sent to Australia in ice. How would the silk worms' eggs keep in the ice pits. You might thus delay their hatching till food was abundant."

8*th*.—From *D. F. McLeod, Esq.*, C. S., C.B., Financial Commissioner, dated 15th June, forwarding subjoined copy of letters Nos. 2167-8, dated 15th June, addressed to Commissioners of Umballa and Jullundhur:—

"As it is desired to extend the growth of the Bamboo as widely as possible, throughout the Punjab, and some of the Districts of your Division possess them in greater or less abundances. Of the 4 varieties noted in the margin, I have the honor to request that you will ascertain whether any of these varieties have borne seed during the present year, and informing me of the result of your enquiries.

1. The hollow Bamboo of the plains.
2. Solid Bamboo of the lower hills, of which spear handles and clubs are usually made.
3. The Nirgali, or small Bamboo of the Hills growing at elevations from 5 to 8000 feet.
4. The Garroo, or still smaller hill Bamboo, growing at higher elevations probably up to 12000 feet.

2. It would be interesting, also to ascertain, if possible, from the people, the intervals which lapse between the seasons of flowering of the several varieties. A point on which the more observant ought to be able readily to furnish information; as after flowering and yielding seed, the entire tract of Bamboo which has seeded, simultaneously dries up and perishes, fresh plantations springing up from the seeds which have been scattered by the old stock.

3. Should any seeds be procurable, of any of the varieties, I request that a few maunds may be sent to the Secretary of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Lahore, with a note of the variety to which they belong."

BOX AND OLIVE.

9*th*.—From *Dr. Hugh Cleghorn*, to D. F. McLeod, Esq., dated 6th June 1863, regarding the notes on the propagation and cultivation of the Cinchonas just published at Madras:—

"It furnishes," says Dr. C., "a guide to the management of these plants, so far as the present experience of Mr. McIvor, extends. Our knowledge increases daily, and we hope to see Cinchonas in Upper India, very soon.

"With this I send samples of Wood Engraving just received from Dr. Hunter of the Madras School of Arts.

"Some months ago I sent him small logs of Box and Olive from Kooloo, and as you perceive both these woods answer well for engraving. They show that the wood cuts smoothly, and has working qualities adapted for the graver to print from."

10*th*.—From *the same*, dated 16th June, 1863:—

"The enclosed twig of Box (Buxus *sempervirens*) is taken from a tree in Mr. McLeod's *arboretum*, a Dharmsalla, a spot well worthy of a visit containing many introduced Himalayan trees of great interest, as well as many European fruit trees adapted to this hill station; it is perhaps the only collection of indigenous Alpine trees in the Punjab, the nearest approach to it being that of Mr. Berkeley at Kotghur. I hope the day is not far distant when the Punjab Agri-Horticultural Society may have a Hill garden affiliated with it, at one of the *Sanitaria* of the province.

The Himalayan Box appears to be identical with the tree common all over South Europe from Gibraltar to Constantinople, and extending into Persia. It is found chiefly in valleys at an elevation of from 3 to 6,000 feet. I have met with it from Mount Tira near Jhelum to Wangtu bridge on the Sutlej. It is variable in size being generally 7 to 8 feet high, and the stem only a few inches thick, but attaining sometimes a height of 15 to 17 feet, as at Mannikarn in Kullu, and a girth of 22 inches as a maximum. The wood of the smaller trees is often the best for the turner and wood engraver. It is made into little boxes by the villagers for holding ghee, honey, snuff and tinder. At the Medical stores in Sealkote it is turned into pill boxes, and it appears to be adapted for plugs, trenails and wedges. The wood is very heavy and does not float; it is liable to split in the hot weather, and should be seasoned, and then stored under cover.

The Olive "*Zaitoon*" *, which has also been tested for wood engraving at the Madras School of Arts, is another plant of the Mediterranean Flora, which range from the coast of the Levant to the Himalaya. It varies a good deal in the shape of its leaves and in the amount of ferruginscence, hence the synonyms *cuspidata* and *ferruginea*; but it does not appear to differ specifically from the *Olea Europea* (Mount of Olives) the emblem of peace and plenty. The finest specimens I have seen are in the Kaghan and Peshawur valleys, where the fruit resembles that of rocky sites in Palestine and Gibraltar. The wood is much used for combs and beads—and is found to answer for the teeth of wheels at the Madhopore workshops."

NETTLE FIBRE.

11*th*.—From *G. D. Lyon, Esq.*, dated Dhurmsala, 21st June, 1863:

"I see in the *Lahore Chronicle* that on application to you I can be furnished with directions for preparing the fibre of the Nettles of the Simla Hills. Will you kindly send me the necessary information by return of post. I further observe a prize is to be given for the best 10 maunds of Nettle fibre delivered at Lahore in October, such prize to be 250 Rs. I, as well as many others would be glad to compete for the said prize, but you will as a practical man, I am sure, see that under the present terms, it is not the least probable any one in this district at least can or would compete. In the first place to deliver 10 maunds of fibre at Lahore would cost *nearly* or *quite* as much as to deliver one ton in England by water carriage. In England one is *certain* of a sale at from £60 to £80 per ton of good fibre; whereas in Lahore the whole thing is an uncertainty. One may gain £25, one may lose the whole expence of carriage which the sale of 10 maunds of fibre in Lahore would probably not cover, to say nothing of the cost of collection and preparation, all of which one would lose. Perhaps it is a piece of interference on my part thus to write, but the newspaper states that the object is to induce Tea Planters, &c. to turn their attention to the preparation of Nettle fibre, and with this object I have written the above, and if I might presume to suggest would not the purpose be as well attained by lending to the Exhibition say 2 sears of fibre, on the understanding that such fibre was a *fair* specimen of the bulk, and that the exhibitor would undertake to deliver either at Lahore, Kurrachee, or any other place the purchaser might choose, so many maunds of the same fibre at a remunerative price."

12*th*.—From *Dr. Hugh Cleghorn*, dated Simla, 4th July, 1863:—

"I beg to offer the following observations as to the Resolution passed at last Meeting, recommending that a premium of 250 Rs. be offered "for the best sample of Hill Nettle fibre that may be submitted to the Exhibition, to consist of not less than ten maunds, to be delivered free at Lahore, on or before the 15th October, 1863. The prize sample to be the property of the Exhibition Committee, all other samples to be returned to exhibitors or sold on their account as they may desire.

The Urtica *heterophylla*,—(the species cultivated by Mr. McIvor at Ootakamund,) is plentiful in Simla, having followed man to the summit of Jako, attracted by moisture to an elevation unusual for any member of the family. It is found within the stations of Dalhousie and Dharmsalla, and at many intermediate points. The quantity is surprising, wherever the soil has become nitrogenous by the encamping of cattle; the growth at this season also is luxuriant in shady ravines near houses, where there is abundance of black mould, but the sting being virulent, the plants are habitually cut down as a nuisance both by private persons and municipal committees. There is not a sufficient quantity in any one locality to produce 10 maunds of the fine silk fibre, and the time is too short for raising a crop. Two gentlemen in Kangra valley, who are occupying themselves with the manipulation of fibres have represented this difficulty to me and as the preparation of this fibre is an entirely new industry, it may seem advisable to require a smaller quantity from competitors *this year*.

There are other plants of the Nettle tribe, particularly Bohmeria *salicifolia*, "sibaru," used for making ropes (to which attention has been directed by Dr. Jameson) this plant does not sting and is abundant at low elevations. The produce of this might be included in the competition, though not yet recognised as merchantable fibre."

13*th*.—From *Lieutenant I. P. Westmorland*, R. E., Secretary Punjab Exhibition Committee, dated 10th July, forwarding annexed extract from Proceedings of Committee:—

"Read Secretary to Government letter No. 1360 of 23rd June, forwarding a letter from the General Secretary Agri-Horticultural Society, proposing that a prize of Rs. 250 should be offered at the Exhibition for Nettle fibre grown in the Him layas.

Proposed by Secretary and seconded by Mr. Saunders that it should be suggested to the Agri-Horticultural Society that they should themselves offer this prize as their contribution to the Exhibition."

RESOLVED.—(In modification of Resolution at previous Meeting.) That the Society agree to the suggestion of the Exhibition Committee, and that a sum of Rs. 250 be placed at the disposal of the Committee for the best sample of Himalayan Nettle fibre that shall be exhibited. The sample to consist of *not less* than two seers, and to be declared by the exhibitor to be a fair sample of not less than two maunds, the *bonâ-fide* produce of Himalayan Nettle prepared by the exhibitor himself, or under his directions, to be sent to the Secretary of Exhibition Committee not later than 15th October next. The successful competitor to forward the 2 maunds which the sample is said to represent, to the Agri-Horticultural Society as soon as the prize shall have been awarded.

LOCUSTS.

14*th*.—*From Financial Commissioner*, dated 5th June, 1863, forwarding a copy of Captain Minchin's Report on passage of Locusts through Dehra Gazee Khan district with map attached.

RESOLVED.—That the report be printed on the Society's Journal.

15*th*, 16*th*, 17*th*, 18*th*, 19*th and* 20*th*.—From *Financial Commissioner*, dated 5th, 13th, 22nd, 24th, 26th, and 29th June, forwarding further Reports regarding appearance and destruction of Locusts. These papers have been abstracted as follows:—

Dhera Gazee Khan.—The insects appeared in vast numbers in the Rajanpoor Sub-Division of this district on the 11th June. They had all the appearances of a very heavy dust storm. Another flight over Rajanpoor itself, on the morning of the 12th June, was three hours passing over. A good many were killed by the villagers wherever they rested, which was often, as they seemed young and weak on the wing, whereas those of the day before were full grown insects.

Mooaffurghur.—Locusts re-appeared on the 31st May, and again on the 2nd and 3th June, in both instances, did but little damage; the young Indigo crop alone suffering here and there. The villagers exerted themselves zealously to drive them off. The Deputy Commissioner thinks large quantities of eggs were deposited in the Thull in March. Had such been the case these young insects would have appeared long since. It is therefore to be hoped the information is incorrect, as on account of thinness of population, no means would be taken to collect the eggs or destroy them *in situ*.

Dhera Ismael Khan.—The Deputy Commissioner reports on 29th May, that the Locusts had reappeared in vast numbers in Cis-Indus, in the vicinity of Bukhur, settling it is feared in some parts of the Leia tract.

Buanoo.—An enormous flight passed the Sudder station on the 31st May, but they were scared away. The weight of insects destroyed, chiefly in the Moosa Kor Tuppa, is reported to have been 2329 maunds, while vast numbers were killed in the Mesan Wallee Pergunna by the starlings. They suddenly appeared in great flights pecking the insects, but not eating them.

Goojrat.—Further flights appeared in this Zilla between the 5th and 24th May, coming almost all from the direction of the Kashmeer territory, flying high, resting only for an hour or two on trees, avoiding the ground on account probably of its heat, and consequently doing but little damage except here and there, where they fastened on the young Cotton, Sugarcane, Melons and Tobacco. The weight of full grown Locusts destroyed in Goojrat during May is reported at 4054 maunds, while 5098 maunds of young ones fell before the exertions of the people stimulated to action by sweetmeats and copper to the very small amount of 36 rupees.

Notwithstanding the vast numbers of eggs and locusts destroyed in this district, it appears that eggs were deposited in large number by flights on sterile soil where they were unnoticed. Young ones appeared in the beginning of May and were immediately destroyed wherever they showed themselves. But the greatest number came from across the Kashmeer border where they had been "religiously" respected. The border villages almost lost heart. In one instance Captain Paske, the Deputy Commissioner, rode for 4 miles through a flight as thick as flakes in a snow storm. In one place 30 beegahs of young Cotton were cleared off; 7892 maunds more of young Locusts were destroyed; and the Deputy Commissioner thinks the figure rather under than over the fact.

Goojranwalla.—The reports of Mr. A. Brandreth, Deputy Commissioner and of his Assistant Lieutenant P. Powlett are so interesting that application for copies with a view to publication has been made to the Financial Commissioner.

Lahore.—The first appearance was on 21st February coming from a south-westerly direction; they caused comparatively trifling damage, and passed across the Ravee into Reis Pergunnah. Wherever they alighted they were killed, or at once driven off by the people, who turned out *en masse*.

A flight came into the Suddur tuhseel on the 26th May, and another appeared at Meean Meer on the 22nd June.

Ferozepore.—A large flight settled on the 15th March, near Zeera Tuhseel.

Loodeeana.—Previous reports very scanty, owing to the fact that the Locusts had passed over, doing no harm, and laying no eggs. The Zemindars appear, however, on account of their standing crops, to have concealed the fact of eggs having been deposited as long as they could. When it was ascertained that ova had been laid, active measures were adopted for their destruction as also of the young insects when they began to appear. They infested the Sudder Station in vast numbers, and were destroyed to the extent of 142 maunds at an expense of 46 Rs. The exertions of Mr. Powlett contributed materially to this result.

Hissar.—A flight reported to have passed over Futtiabad, 30 miles due west of Hissar on the evening of the 3rd June, without settling. They came from the west and passed on to the south east.

SILK.

21*st*.—From the *General Secretary*, dated 2nd June, 1863, to D. F. McLeod, Esquire, C. S., C. B., *Vice President*:—

"Some two years ago a difference of opinion arose between Captain Hutton and myself regarding the identity of the two kinds of Mulberry that have recently attracted much attention on account of their silkworm feeding qualities. Adopting the nomenclature of the Saharanpore Garden, as obtained from Mr. Fortune, I have hitherto maintained that the smaller leaved shrub was the Morus *multicaulis*, and the large leaved one Morus *sinensis*. Captain Hutton maintained the reverse, and I find, on a careful comparison of all the authorities, including a minute description by Mons. Bonafous, who speakes most highly of it, but changes its specific name from M. *multicaulis* to Morus *cucullata*, on account of the cap-shaped character of its leaves, supported by the personal assurances of Dr. Carlo Orio, a gentleman recently invited to this country by the Italian Government to enquire into the condition of the Sick worm in Kashmeer, that Captain Hutton is right in his assertion, and that the large concave leaved Mulberry is the Morus *multicaulis* and the smaller leaved the Morus *Sinence*.

Dr. C. Orio tells me, at the same time, that the qualities of this Mulberry have been greatly over estimated, as far at least as the North of Italy is concerned, and that its cultivation, after repeated trials, been abandoned, but he thinks that the experience of the Chinese regarding these qualities must be received as a proof that, in the East, they are better developed than in Italy and France, an inference supported by at least one year's experience of Jaffir Alee, who tells me that he saw no difference between the worms fed on the leaves of this shrub, and those fed on the leaves of the country tree; but he also added that they did not appear superior. His wish to cultivate this species arises from its rapid growth and great productiveness.

22*nd*.—From the *General Secretary*, to D. F. McLeod, Esq., C. S., *Vice President*, dated 4th July submitting the following statement of the material communicated to him by *Soobhan Mulik*, of Nainakote, a son-in-law of Jaffiir, of Dereoa Pattan, regarding the production of Silk as a paying speculation:—

"Soobhan is by trade a Shawl Weaver, but having married a daughter of Jaffir Khan and having read some ten years ago, that the Sirkar was interested in the cultivation of Silk, began then to rear Silk worms, in a very small way, however, his wife instructing him in the art of reeling, which she had learned from her father. The latter has always looked with an eye of great disfavor on these attempts, and this year, when Soobhan had made arrangements for entering on a larger speculation, Jaffir attempted to prevent the Zumeendars from selling their Mulberry leaves to Soobhan. This was in the midst of his operations, and Soobhan threatened with the loss of his worms, wrote to me to ask my interference with the Deputy Commisioner of Goordaspore. I wrote on his behalf on the ground that it appeared to me inexpedient that Jaffir should attempt to create a monopoly, and thus prevent the extention of Silk cultivation. Mr. Egerton was so good as to issue orders on the subject, but in the mean time Soobhan lost a good many worms. He had half a seer of eggs of his own, and bought another half seer at Soojanpoor. He hired the caste-room of a *Hindoo temple* for Rs. 5, and has notwithstanding the losses he incurred, obtained Cocoons enough to reel between 13 and 14 seers of Silk. The following is a statement of the financial result of his operation, which shows that Silk rearing is profitable even on this small scale. It is beyond a doubt that Silk rearing would extend rapidly amongst the Mahomedan population in the neighbourhood of Nainakote, Nerote, &c. if the cultivation of Mulberry trees were largely encouraged in the pergunnah:—

| | | | |
|---|---

our Eastern Empire has had a strong counteracting influence; and the quantity of Surat now at sea, on its way hither, is somewhat smaller than in 1862.

Imports of Cotton.	1862.	1863.
America	21,500	27,000
East Indies	262,500	400,000
Egypt	100,000	117,000
Brazil	68,000	77,000
New and miscellaneous qarters.	9,000	24,000
	456,000	645,000

The consumption of cotton, as far as can be ascertained from the weekly deliveries of the trade, has fallen short of that of the early part of last year, while the export has been rather larger.

	1862.	1863.
Deliveries for consumption.	316,000	484,000
Deliveries for export.	137,000	186,000
	753,000	670,000.

The weekly consumption has of late been rather on the increase, but it is impossible to say how long this may continue, the price remaining so high that no manufacturer will venture to make large purchases in advance.

Looking to the future, while we would not for a moment, pretend that importers of cotton do not still run a certain amount of risk from the chance of the American crop being sooner or later liberated by a peace, yet it is we think equally clear that this risk has considerably diminished since we last ventured to express an opinion on the subject. For, in the first place, the prospect of peace seems still distant and as indefinite as ever: the probabilities on this head we endeavoured to estimate last week. In the second place, the amount of American cotton which a peace would pour into our market must be constantly calculated at a lower and lower figure. Much of the residual crop of the two last years has been destroyed; much is becoming spoiled for want of due packing and warehousing; and the crop of 1863 will be the smallest known within the present generation. Some place it as low as 500,000 bales: few estimate it at more than 1,000,000. In the third place, the price of cotton in Liverpool is so unprecedented as to leave a vast margin of profit to meet all possible mischances. Surat is more than four times, and Egyptian nearly three times its ordinary price. Cotton may fall 50 per cent, and still leave a large profit, both to the growers in all quarters of the world, and to merchants who purchase it from the growers at even very liberal terms.

THE BYRON BURLESQUE OF OPERA.

(London Review, June 27.)

There is a theory of the origin of species which would derive mankind from the ape. It may be unfounded in physiology, and repugnant to moral feeling. But it may draw some confirmation from certain popular theatricals of the present day. Their design and action are pure monkey; their speech is mere parrot, and the parrot is the monkey of birds. For there is a vast difference between mere unintelligent mimicry and the true, imaginative, dramatic art. It is no less than the distance between Man and Monkey, or between Man and Parrot, as we have said. What is the special talent of Pug and Jocko and Saucy Poll? It is to perform a continual travesty of the discourse and gestures of our race. As a company of burlesque players, these feathered bipeds and quadrumanous brutes might as well be engaged at the Adelphi or the Strand. With a less troublesome training than that of the poodle-dogs and monkeys of M. Lescarais, they would surely be qualified to undertake the favourite line of business in some pieces that we have lately seen. The "modern burlesque" has come to such a pitch of bestial stupidity, that the aid of rational creatures may be dispensed with in its performance. All the requisite feats of pantomime can be done by monkeys, with superior agility and comic grimace. A parrot or starling might easily be made to recite quite as much as any audience ought to hear, of the slang and nonsense with which the play-books are filled. The silly birds can repeat a stretch of broken talk, or whistle three bars of a tune, without obliging vocalists to prostitute their delightful art by the repetition of silly and disgusting verse. We cannot endure this any longer. "The Ill-treated Il Trovatore" cries for our vengeance. It was enough at the Olympic last Easter, with Mr. F. C. Burnand's "Acis and Galatea," when the divinest airs of Handel and a charming pastoral fable of Greek mythology were basely jumbled with the vilest ribaldry of Yankee Bogues niggers and of our Cockney snobs. But Mr. H. J. Byron has earned the poet's prize, and the Goddess of Dulness is Pope's "Dunciad," for diving the deepest and groping the foulest in the sewage and the slime of Thames.

Why should any human beings, who, like Mr. Toole and the ladies playing Manrico and Leonora at the Adelphi, are very capable of higher things, be called upon for this senseless exhibition? Is there a conspiracy to degrade and utterly destroy the noble histrionic art? Clever men and women, as these are, might really be spared the humiliation of enacting such parts, and of speaking such language, as are set down for them in a piece which is vaunted in the current playbills to-day for "Byron's best." His pen is as fatal as the wand of Harlequin-Circe, or Harlequin-Comus, in the most shocking transformation scene, where we see a company of people suddenly changed into the nature of a set of silly, skipping lambs, gesticulating animals, bleating without the slightest purpose or consistency in their behaviour, and with only a certain parrot-like facility of catching the sound of words, or at least of syllables, overheard from the articulate speech of mankind. This is the effect produced at length by the recent compositions of Mr. H. J. Byron, under the auspices of Mr. Benjamin Webster, on the Adelphi stage. What can they mean by it? Do they wish to supply an experimental proof of the Darwinian theory? or to warn us of the possible fulfilment of that dreadful provision, suggested by Mr. Kingsley and Mr. Carlyle, which contemplates a future state of existence, when the abuse of human faculties and the indulgence of simious propensities will be punished by our restoration to the original state of apehood?

It is the fault of a highly critical contemporary, if we are provoked into a controversy on the merits of this peculiar Byronic literature of the present age. Our neighbour, the *Saturday Review*, with its fine catholicity of spirit, was at great pains the other day to laud Mr. H. J. Byron for his singular ingenuity in catering for this generation of play-goers; and we have been desirous to examine the grounds of that favourable judgment. With our habitual deference to the opinions of a journal hitherto assuming to be the organ of a sect of literary Puritans or Pharisees, we felt that a contributor, who told us he knew how to construe the most intricate 25 sch ylean chorus, might claim to decide, as it were *ex cathedra*, upon the classical productions which adorn the Adelphi Stage. Yet his parade of Greek scholarship would have been more germane to the subject, if he had compared the plays of Aristophanes with those of Mr. Planche, the genuine offspring of a fine airy fancy, moulded with artistic skill, and clothed with many happy turns of phrase; witty, graceful, and in admirable taste, which used to delight us at the Lyceum ten or fifteen years ago. Madame Vestris is no more, and Mr. Planche has yielded his place to authors who mangle both sound and sense, who outrage every feeling for whatever is noble and beautiful in the humanities of art. But we think it might have been appropriate, in an article purporting to review the history of burlesque and extravaganza on the London stage, if the writer had just mentioned those charming compositions of Mr. Planche's, with which nothing of Mr. Byron's can for one moment be compared. The rapid deterioration of the popular taste is terribly conspicuous in the descent from such pieces as we can remember, to the gross and vulgar buffoonery, without a ray of intelligence, which now solicits the exclamations of gallery and pit. Let us, however, take note of those achievements of "verbal pleasantry," for which Mr. H. J. Byron as "the leading professor of the modern burlesque language," is so industriously praised by no less an authority than the *Saturday Review*. This standard of criticism will determine the value of its future judgments.

What, then, is the "verbal pleasantry" for which this burlesque of Byron is gravely commended? It consists, we are informed, in "such an arrangement of words that groups of syllables, perhaps as many as four in number, are echoed by groups of similar dimensions." But this is mere *parrotry* and it is the whole of Mr. Byroun's craft. His kind and partial critic, in the journal which we have named, requests us to admire a few specimens of this contrivance, the few words in each quotation being carefully underlined to assist the reader in seeing the joke. In a passage, for instance, extracted from "Beautiful Haidee," Mr. Byron's travestie of Lord Byron, the commentator dwells with serious approval upon each lines as the following, in which it is remarked, after the subsiding of a storm at sea, that—

"What was *commotion* is now all *calm ocean*."

Another line, in which the heroine's complaint, that she is kept too close at home, and never allowed go to a Ball, or Fancy Fair, or Fete of *Horticulture*, is met with this reproof:—

"You are a *naughty gal ter* talk that way."

Again, when she says, "My limbs to chains you *doom'em*," the stern guardian of her domestic imprisonment replies, Yes we do, *mum*". Again, as she is deprived even of the solace of the last new novel, this poor young lady "in her room *mewed in*, with no books from *Mudie's*;" for in all these particulars, we are told, "the *law*" (or *lor*) "*made* by her *pa* must be obeyed by her *parlour-maid*." Who now can rise from the perusal of these wretched jingles, and of the critical essay in which, as bugs in amber, they are so curiously enshrined, without mingled feelings of astonishment and disgust?

"The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how the devil they got there."

How indeed came Mr. Byron's burlesque of "The Ill-treated Il Trovatore" to be honoured with an elaborate puff in the *Saturday Review*? There are more things in heaven and earth, and else-where, but especially in the sphere of theatrical criticism, than are dreamt of by an innocent play-going public, in its philosophy of idle submission to the self-styled arbiters of taste.

We are not of those austere Puritans who utterly condemn the pun, as a base, dishonest, and nefarious thing. We do not lay it down, with the great English lexicographer, that a man who will perpetrate a pun is criminal enough to pick his neighbour's pocket. We will not cite this rule to pronounce Mr. Byron guilty of the most heinous felonies within the cognisance of penal law. That playful trick of similarly sounding words has, in every age, been resorted to by some of the best authors, classical, sacred, and profane. A very modest and discreet punster of our acquaintance was threatened one day with a fine of five shillings for each repetition of his darling sin. He shed for mercy, "Let me not be so pun-i-shed for every pun I shed." Mr. Byron, who is the author of some thirty punning pieces, never made a pun so neat as this though it is nothing better than a mere sportive exchange of syllables however perfect in its kind. But the art of punning is only justifiable as an auxiliary to real humour or wit: as when Dr. Johnson himself told the Dons of a venal Scotch University that they would "grow rich by degrees," or when somebody promised a traveller that he should not starve in the desert, "because of the sand which is there." In these lawful applications of the pun, we find a shrewd or queerly incongruous idea, like the spicy almond in a sugar-comfit, enveloped in the pleasant jingle of recombling vocables; but in there of Mr. Byron's clumsy manufacture, we find no kernel of wit or humour, no after-taste of a whimsical or satirical thought. He is the most awkward punster, as he is also the rudest versifier, that ever pretended to conjure with the sounds of words. He cannot even make musical nonsense; he has no more ear than a donkey for the finer differences of English pronunciation, or for the rhythms and the rhyme of English verse.

We feel bound, however, seriously to protest against the offensive and debasing character of the late attempts in this kind. We can admire the true burlesque, in which, as in "Tom Thumb," "Chrononhotonthologos," and "Bombastes Furioso," our mirth is excited by the incongruity of mock-heroic declamation with incidents of a trivial nature. But it is a paltry expedient, for lack of original invention, to pollute the stories, the scenes, dialogues, and songs, invested with touching or elevating associations by a former artist, and to court a foolish grin by distorting and defiling that which is beautiful in itself. The other day it was one of Handel's operas, as we saw; now it is one of Verdi's; and though scientific musicians do not rate the popular Italian *maestro* in the highest rank, none of the audience who heard Mario last Friday night in Covent Garden could desire to let Mr. H. J. Byron work his wicked will upon the "Trovatore" without an indignant rebuke.

The action, too, as well as the music, is indecently and inhumanly abused. We really cannot see the fun of Mr. Byron's hideous parody upon the scene in prison, where Manrico soothes the anguish of his mother, as she lies in a delirious fever. It may be true, that representations of sickness and madness are unfit for the tragic stage; they are doubly unfit for burlesque. Yet this is not the worst. That scene in which Leonora, outside the walls of the prison, hears the monks chanting their *Miserere* for the soul of her lover, already condemned to be put to death; and, in the midst of their solemn dirge, the voice of Manrico from a window of his cell, as he bids the world and his bride farewell,—even that scene, in which a legitimate dramatic effect is set off by some of the most pathetic music that was ever composed, has been marked out for the foulest profanation. We almost shdder to relate how this villany is managed, by mixing up the air of *Ah che la morte* with that of *I am the Perfect Cure*. The other day, when a murderess was hanged at the Old Bailey, we had the Perfect Cure at the foot of the gallows. The shameless purveyors of comic sensation to the low mind of vulgar half-price Cockneydom will not stop at this. What do they care for Shakespeare and the musical glasses, or for what Shakespeare says about the man who is not moved by concord of sweet sounds? We can guess what a set of monkeys would do with a set of musical glasses. We already see what becomes of the lyric drama in the hands of some of the leading professors" of the vile sort of burlesque. From the vocal halls of bitter-beer and brandy, they reel into the sanctuary of melodious tragic art. Hiccupping that vilest slang of the Whitechapel costermongers, which beguiles the midnight orgies of Holborn 'prentices and mobs, they dare to break the spell of *Non ti scordar di me*, the tender accents of an eternal farewell, in a tale of love and sorrow and untimely death. We congratulate these gentlemen upon their odious success. We expect of them still greater things. Th; oratorio, as well as the ope a, shall be abandoned to them. Since they have begun to make free with Handel, they may next invade the repertory of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and produce at the Adelphi a corresponding burlesque of the musical performances in Exeter Hall. It will be sure to pay, for it will provoke, in a numerous class of hearers, that peculiar laughter which is said to be like the crackling of thorns under a pot. Keep the pot boiling, no matter what you throw into the fire. The progress of foolery is marvellously quick. After the apotheosis of a Henry Byron, we shall in turn greet the advent of a Tom Tennyson, a Dick Milton, and a Harry Shakespeare, who will contound the arts, the literature, the mind and manners of the English people, to that lowest state of final depravity in which a zoological transformation, as predicted by Carlyle, may crown the destinies of our race.

THE BALLAST HEAVERS AND HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

We published a short time ago the letter of the ballast heavers of the port of London to Her Majesty testifying to the goodness of the late Prince Consort.

In the letter to the Queen they state:—" Before he came to our aid we could only get work through a body of river-side publicans and middlemen, who made us drink before they would give us a job, made us drink while at it, and kept us waiting for our wages, and drinking after we had done our work, so that we could take only half our wages home to our families, and that half too often reached them through a drunkard's hands." They could get no help till they appealed to the Prince Consort. He got a clause inserted in the Merchant Shipping Act which put them under the control of the corporation of the Trinity House, passed rules for their employment, got their wages paid in money, gave them a house to wait in for their work, supplied it with papers and books, and encouraged them to form a sick and benefit society. They have, therefore, asked the Queen for an engraving of their benefactor to hang in their room. The following reply has been returned to their letter:

"Windsor Castle, June 12, 1862.

"My dear Sir—I have had the honour to lay before her Majesty the Queen the address from the ballast heavers of the Port of London, which you have forwarded to me for presentation. Her Majesty has been deeply touched by this spontaneous testimony to the active benevolence of her beloved husband, and amongst all the tokens of sympathy in her grief, which she has gratefully received from all classes of her people, no one has been more gratifying to the Queen, and no one more in harmony with the feelings that the simple and unpretending tribute from these honest, hard-working men. I am commanded to request that you will assure the ballast-heavers that the interest in their welfare so usefully displayed by him whose life was employed in endeavouring to benefit the people of this country, is fully shared by her Majesty, and that her Majesty rejoices to hear of the happy change in their moral and social condition. The Queen has the greatest pleasure in complying with the request contained in the address, and has ordered two prints of the Prince Consort, one in uniforms, and one in ordinary dress, to be framed and presented to the hung in the room in which the ballast-heavers wait; so these her Majesty has added one of herself, as the Queen would wish, in the remembrance of these grateful men, to be associated with the memory of her great and good husband, whose virtues they have so highly and justly appreciated.—Believe me sincerely yours,

"C. B. Phipps.

Fredk. J. Furnivall, Esq.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Best Trichinopoly CHEROOTS with an without reeds. Apply to
JEEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Mess Agents.

FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE GUITAR in case complete.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE STEAM BAKERY, including Engine Boiler, Patent Travelling Oven, Corn Mill, Flour Dressing Machine, Cutting Machine, with Patent Crank change of motion, Reversing Brake, Half Sack Mixing Machine, together with complete set of cutters for different sorts and sizes of biscuits. The whole with Shafting Pulleys, Bolts, Stores, &c.

This Steam Bakery has recently been received from England, and is ready for immediate fixing.

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FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, FORCE and LIFT PUMPS, suitable for Irrigating purposes, or for pumping out Foundations, Trenches, &c.

Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Crab Winches, Lifting Blocks, Chains and Ropes.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors.
Bar Iron and Plate Iron.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Sheet Zinc for Roofing.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—Just received, Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber FELT HELMETS; also Black DRESS HATS, superior quality, and fashionable shape. Rs. 10 each. A few Black Felt Oxonian HATS with soft crown.
SOUZA, PRYER & Co.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE, at Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE.

SALE of valuable COFFEE ESTATES in CEYLON belonging to the late DUNCAN DUNBAR, Esq.—The Executors to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq., acting under the authority of the COURT OF CHANCERY, propose to offer at PUBLIC SALE IN LONDON, in July next, the following important Coffee Estates, viz.:—

TELLISAGAALLA, situate in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 310 acres, of which 220 acres are planted, and in full bearing.

YALLARENDE-OYA, situated also in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 300 acres, of which 180 acres are in full bearing, and about 40 acres young coffee.

KEHELWATTE, situate in the district of Kaduganawa, containing about 235 acres, of which 142 acres are planted and in full bearing, and 54 acres young coffee.

DUNBAR, situate in the district of Dickoya, and near Estate, containing about 1120 acres, of which about 200 are planted and in bearing, 100 young coffee.

These well-known valuable properties having been carefully looked after, are in excellent order, and will be sold together with the plant, tools, pulpers, water wheels, and all the dead stock.

Further PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS will be announced in future advertisements. Meanwhile any INFORMATION may be obtained of Messrs. DICKSON, LATHAM & Co., Colombo, or of the Executors 27, Londenhall Street, London, E.C.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay. TREACHER & Co.

TO SMOKERS.—Messrs. TREACHER & COMPANY, have just received a supply of Bristol Birds' Eye, Shag and Returns TOBACCO, Taddy's Smoking Mixture, in Tins and Packets, all in prime condition; also a large and well-selected stock of carved and plain Meerschaum and Briar wood Pipes, Cheroot-holders and Cases, Tobacco Cutters and Pouches, Cherry-wood Stems, Cigarette Moulds and Papers.
Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads.
ROBINSON & Co.

VEUVE CLIQUOT'S CHAMPAGNE.—To close an account, a few dozens of this celebrated brand (in superior condition) will be parted with at Rs. 33 per dozen Quarts—Cash.
CHARLES J. SHAW,
6, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. John & Robert Tennent.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London (late SHAW and MAXWELL).
Apply to CHARLES J. SHAW,
6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais, at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Chasapagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortisoot.
Also, Westley Richard's new Breech-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.
A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers' celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 21st May 1863.

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Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE, superior	do. „	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do. „	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do. „	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do. „	30
PORT, Old, very superior	do. „	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do. „	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	at per doz.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do. „	25
ST. GEORGE,	do. „	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do. „	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do. „	20
Do. do. do.	do. „	18
Do. do. Ste. Estelle (Bombay bott.ed)	do. „	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do. „	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

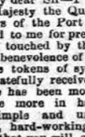
A FRESH ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MORICE COX & Co.'s PALE ALE, for sale at Rs. 5 per Dozen Quarts. Apply to GREY & Co.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, LIQUEURS, STOUT, AND BEER now landed.—Guinness's, Tennant's, and Barclay Perkins' Stout, Dogve's Dundee Beer by Sanders and Cameron, Allsopp's Beer by Friend, Aitkin's Falkirk Beer, best Champagne by A. De Paul and St. Marsany (Geisler's and Ouniffe's expected), Clarets direct from Bordeaux, Chateaux, Leoville, St. Julien and Medoc, best Amsterdam Curagao, Maraschino, Crem de Noyeau, Extrait de Absinthe, Vermouth di Torino, and Eau de Vie de D'Antzic.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla and Poona.)

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21	0	per dozen.	
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
„ 3, a full flavoured Do., in quarts	16	8	„ „
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.



CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a shipment of these renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, which, but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.

We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to
JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Bombay, 18th May 1863. No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
White do.			
Brown do.			
Yellow do.		„	„ 22
MADEIRA, very old		„	„ 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„ 30
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do.	Pints	„	„ 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margeaux		„	„ 34
Leoville		„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Do.		„	„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. De Paul	Quarts	„ 40
Do.	A. De Paul	Pints	„ 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	„ 36
Do.	do do	Pints	„ 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan, Coblentz Rhine...	do.	„ 38
MOSELLE do		do.	„
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE			„ 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do			„ 18
CURACOA			„ 42
MARASCHINO			„ 40
CHERRY BRANDY			„ 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			„
Do. Jules Robins (30 year old)			„ 50
Rums	Fine old Jamaica		„ 20
Gin—Old Tom	Bond		„
Do.	Hollands, in cases		„
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie		„ 21
BEER AND STOUT.			

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottled, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee. TREACHER & Co.

Insurances &c.,

COTTON CLEANING AND PRESSING MACHIEN AGENCY.
MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.
GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HUGH MASON, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner, Chairman.
John Cheetham, Stalybridge, Cotton Spinner.
Thomas Barton, Manchester, do.
James Marshall, Stockport, do.
Thomas Emmott, Oldham, do.
E. C. Howarth, Stockport, do.
Thomas Woods, Wigan, do.
Robert Platt, Stalybridge, do.
H. Littledale, Liverpool, Cotton Merchant.
Fred. Strohm, Accringtn, Turkey Red Dyer.
J. Buckley, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner.
John Mayall, Mosley, do.
Josiah Radcliffe, Oldham, do.
John Walker, Bury, do.
William Wild, Bury. do.
Joseph Schofield, Middleton, do.
James Barlow, Bolton, do.
Joseph Thompson, Manchester, do.
Wright Turner, Manchester, do.
Thos. Mosley, Manchester, Merchant.
Wm. Morris, Manchester, Cotton Spinner.
Wm. Wanklyn, Bury, do.
John Taylor, Oldham, do.
J. F. Cheetham, Stalybridge, do.
G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Important to Home and Foreign Governments, Cotton Companies, Capitalists, Merchants, and Cotton Growers.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, Limited, are prepared to receive orders for the SUPPLY of all descriptions of the most approved COTTON-GINS, HYDRAULIC and HAND-PRESSES, HORSE OR BULLOCK-POWER MACHINES, HAND-DRIVING WHEELS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The experience and information acquired by the Directors will enable them to supply Machinery of the best construction, with the latest improvements and on the most economical terms.

The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.
Hartford Chambers, Francis Square, Manchester, 12th Dec. 1862.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,

BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.

Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Venetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.

Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.
Mixed Lama Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Moire Antique and Fancy Vestings.
English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.
Helmets, low crowned Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Bird's Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 30.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 5.
Japaned Oiled Silk Cloth for Carriage and Cap Covers.
TERMS—CASH.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 20th July 1863, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances. Miles.	Stations.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	Bombay Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 55	8 45	2 30
2½	Byculla „	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	2 45
5½	Dadur „	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	2 56
8	Mahim Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	3 10
9½	Coorla Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	3 10	...	6 14	...	...
16½	Bhandoop „	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	...
20½	Tannah „	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	...
33½	Callian Arr.	11 5	10 48	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	...
	Callian Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla „	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind „	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Shapoor „	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khandee „	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...
75	Kussarah Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	Egutpoora Dep.	...	6 30	...	6 0	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore „	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deololee for Nassick „	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar „	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum „	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munnar „	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum „	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum „	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kujgaum „	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora „	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Mussawud „	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	Julgaum „	...	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
265½	Bhoosawul „	...	6 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
273½	Warrungaum „	...	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
284½	Nargaum „	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
297	Mulkapore Arr.	...	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian Dep.	11 12	10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor „	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
58½	Narel „	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...
62½	Kurjut „	12 53	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Campoolee Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	Stations.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		P. M.	A. M.			P.M.				
	Khandalla Dep.	4 55	4 40	...	...	8 55	...	...	...	...
73	Lanowlee „	5 15	5 0	...	...	9 15	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla „	5 50	...	...	...	9 47	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum „	6 17	6 0	...	...	10 17	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee „	7 7	6 50	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...
112½	Poona Arr.	7 20	7 0	...	...	11 12	...	...	...	...
	Poona Dep.	...	8 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Ooroolee „	...	9 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Khetrigaum „	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152½	Patus „	...	10 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Declasi „	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
183½	Poomulwaree „	...	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206½	Jehoor „	...	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Ke